

RECOOKER.

UNITED WE STAND

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1829.

No. 498

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Sept. 9.	Fayetteville, Sept. 10.	Newbern, Sept. 5.	Petersburg, Sept. 4.
	cts. gall.	cts. 120	cts. 175	cts. 200
Brandy, Cognac,	—	33	35	40
Apple,	—	—	50	50
Peach,	lb.	6 ¹ / ₂ 7	6 ¹ / ₂ 7	6 ¹ / ₂ 7 ¹ / ₂
Bacon,	lb.	22 25	20 22	20 25
Beeswax,	—	15	15 20	12 25
Butter,	—	12 14	13 16	13 15
Coffee,	bush.	55 60	45 50	35 40
Corn,	lb.	7 ¹ / ₂ 8	6 ¹ / ₂ 7 ¹ / ₂	7 9
Cotton,	bush.	15 16	14 15	12 15
Candles, mould,	bush.	—	75 80	70 80
Flax-seed, rough,	bush.	—	400 475	650 700
Flour,	bbl.	700	25 28	30 35
Feathers,	lb.	—	125 150	125 150
Gin, Holland,	gall.	40 45	50	38 40
Country,	ton.	—	—	10000 11500
Iron,	Tb.	8	6	6 7
Lard,	cask.	150 175	250 300	—
Lime,	gall.	28 30	30 33	30 33
Molasses,	gall.	—	8 ¹ / ₂ 9	8 10
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—	25 27	—
Oats,	bush.	—	725 800	—
Powder, American,	keg.	125	125 150	120 125
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	80 90	70 80	80 95
West India,	—	30 34	45 50	40 42
New England,	cwt.	250 275	350 400	300 325
Rice,	—	—	1000	900 1000
Shot,	—	—	—	650 700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	45 50	80 90	55 60
Turk's Island,	—	900 1000	880 1050	900 1000
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	—	20 25	18 23
Loaf,	lb.	—	150 175	160 180
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—	120	125 130
Hysion,	cwt.	400	300	—
Young Hysion,	lb.	8 9	8 9	10
Tobacco,	—	—	70 75	100
Tallow,	—	—	22 25	35
Wheat,	bush.	28 30	250 400	300 400
Whiskey,	gall.	—	150 175	160 200
Wine, Madeira,	—	—	160 225	200 250
Teneriffe,	—	—	200 350	—
Sherry,	—	—	70 80	100 120
Port,	—	—	—	—
Malaga,	—	—	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTHT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the same gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends removing to the west, he will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th of October next, on the premises, the valuable and well improved tract of land on which he now lives, lying in Caswell county, ten miles above Caswell Court House, on the stage road from Milton to Salisbury, containing by estimate about 600 acres; another tract containing 400 acres, adjoining the first tract named, lying on the same road; both of which will be sold for a part cash and a credit of one and two years for the balance. At the same time and place will be sold all the crop of corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. a few likely young work mules, cattle and hogs, together with all my household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c. all of which will be sold on a credit. The terms will be more explicitly mentioned on the day of sale.

Wm. J. Nash.

August 10th.

95—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my sons Anderson Riley and Henderson Riley, have authority from me to transact business for themselves, and to become responsible for their contracts as full and complete a manner as if they had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

John Riley.

August 25

95—3w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Sam'l. S. Claytor.

June 2.

94—1f

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hamer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Sam'l. S. Claytor.

June 26

9m—86

HILLSBOROUGH FALL RACES.

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on Wednesday the 30th day of September next.

1st day. A sweep stakes, mile heats, for two year-old colts raised in Orange county.

Five entered, and subscription open until the evening preceding the race. Entrance twenty-five dollars.

2d day. Two mile heats, for 200 dollars.

3d day. Three mile heats, for 300 dollars.

4th day. One mile heats, for 100 dollars, together with part of the gate money.

The money to be hung up on the usual discount.

By order of the Club.

Wm. H. Phillips, Secy.

August 25. 95—3w

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

City circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A chaste and Elegant Miscellany, devoted to the Fine Arts and Sciences—the Toilet—Criticism—Tales—Sketches—Poetry—Flowers—Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Plates Published—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of *Mode de Paris*—View of the Capital at Washington.

In Preparation—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Mistletoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms \$2 50 in advance. Address the Editor,

THOMAS C. CLARKE,

Philadelphia, No. 67 Arcade, up stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class.

The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c. *Washington (Va.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

"A point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register*.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c. *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette*.

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country." *Rockingham (Va.) Register*.

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c. *Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer*.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Fructiferous, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq., have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room.—This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees, as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand and as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavor—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD FRUIT.

As a substitute for engraving, cut from thrifty shoots of engrafted fruit trees (fifteen or sixteen years the better) use a sharp knife to prevent the edge from being torn, and cut slanting upwards. Cut these about six inches long as they begin to bud, dip the buds immediately in hot Shoemaker's wax, which will prevent the sap from bleeding; then insert the scions (the buds pointing upwards) into rich mellow land without manure; press the ground tight near them, and place them from six to ten inches apart, and transplant them the following spring. This method has been practised with great success in Dutchess county for two or three years.

From the American Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors—

I, 1789, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the U. States, presented to Gen. Washington an address, congratulating him on his election to the Presidency. To that address he returned the following answer, which I have never seen in print, and which I have accurately copied from the Records of the Assembly, vol. 1, page 17. If you please, you will give it publicity, and oblige your friend.

EZRA STILES ELV,
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

COPY.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

Gentlemen:—I receive with great sensibility, the testimonial given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavour to avoid being elated by the too favourable opinion, which your kindness for me may have induced you to express of the importance of my former conduct, and the effect of my future services; yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country, and my dependence on the assistance of Heaven to support me in my arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private

blessings, I will observe, that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy, seems in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.

While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences, it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will all be jealous of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives and the benevolence of their actions. For no man who is profligate in his morals or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true Christian or a credit to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept of my acknowledgments for your laudable endeavors to render men sober, honest and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessing on our common country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of in the administration of its government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Those who anticipate a speedy settlement of affairs in the East, will be disappointed. The Russians have bought Varna, and captured Silistria—what then? "It's a fair cry to Lochaw!" It is a long road to Byzantium, and the way is beset with difficulties and dangers. Twenty years ago the Muscovites were as near the Ottoman capital as they are now. They occupied Bulgaria and besieged Chumla. Did they take it? No! Late in the campaign the Vizier Achmet descended fiercely from the Balkan, drove his enemies across the Danube, and pursued them into Wallachia. But the loss of Silistria will strengthen the Sultan into submission—so say the prophets. It will do no such thing—not would the capture of Chumla, of Ternova and Sophia, the three gates of the Balkan, shake his high and haughty fierceness. He is destined either to revive the glory of the house of Othmans, or to annihilate his race and empire.

Why should he purchase a peace by sacrificing a portion of his territories? This would only put off the day of struggle between the rapacious Russians and the unyielding Turk. He knows that the long cherished designs of Russia will never be given up, until baffled attempts and unsuccessful efforts convince the northern savages that it is not in their destiny to occupy Byzantium—that they must content themselves with their cold Baltic in lieu of the pale Propontis, and their harbor of Finland instead of the Golden Horn. Russia must be beaten out of the notion that she is invincible—she has been intoxicated ever since that memorable year when her Cossacks drank all the *galette* in Paris—she has forgot that the mighty Napoleon penetrated her domains to the ancient capital of the czars, and that she was saved by snow and climate, and not by skill and valor. Her arrogance merits a rebuke—her vanity needs a lesson. Both the rebuke and the lesson will come from a source whence she least expects either—from despised and contemned Turkey. Last year her armies crossed the Danube with acclamations—"They are in full march to Constantinople!" exclaimed England, and France, and Austria, in astonishment and dismay. In their fears they forgot a few trifling circumstances—they forgot the high hills of Haemus—they forgot the proud and warlike character of the Turks—they forgot that Kaminsky crossed the Danube twenty years ago, "in full march to Constantinople," and that he did not happen to reach the end of his journey, because the Turks would not let him. They, as well as Nicholas, made the most terrible of all mistakes—that of under-valuing the resisting power. The character and genius of Soltan Mahmoud did not enter into their calculations. Well—the Muscovites crossed the Danube—the summer was passed and autumn came on—and what did they do? They bought Varna, sung a te-deum, and went into winter quarters. They repose on their laurels—paid Jasuf Pacha by a promissory note, on which he dare not bring a declaration; wondered they were not in Constantinople—looked upon the Sultan as a very obstinate man—and whited away the winter in glorious anticipations. The summer is nearly over and they are not yet in Byzantium! True they have acquired some property in Bulgaria, for which they have paid a high price, and which it will much trouble them to keep.

We may be mistaken—but we do not believe that the Sultan will consent to a peace, except upon such equitable and honourable terms as Russia can never propose—not that he is too feeble in resources to protect and preserve the throne which was won, and is inherited, by wisdom and valor.

Safety is not so much in the multitude of council, as in its quality.

From the National Journal.

TEXAS.

Of the importance of this vast territory, whether viewed geographically or politically, as an appendage to the United States, every one must be aware. We believe that no man is more sensible of the value of such an acquisition than our minister to Mexico, and we believe that a treaty of boundary, by which the Texas should be included in our republic, has uniformly been one of the chief objects of his hopes, and as far as he could with propriety act, his efforts. The following article, extracted from the *Creole*, refers to a report that Great Britain has attempted to obtain by purchase this large tract of territory. In the present depressed and distracted condition of Mexico; a great portion of her capital lost by her impolitic exclusion of the old Spaniards; and an expedition hostile in its character and designs, on its way to her shores; it is not to be conceived that she will listen with indifference to any offer addressed to her cupidity. It may be a subject well worthy the attention and deliberations of congress, whether an appropriation to the amount required for the acquisition of this territory would not be amply compensated by so large an accession to our territorial wealth and political power.

Texas.—*Rio Grande del Norte, or Great North River.*

Captain Austin has obtained a grant from each of the states through which this river passes, securing to him the exclusive navigation of its waters, and is about to proceed on his first voyage, to ascend it by steam as high as Chihuahua, the capital of the state of that name, a distance of about six hundred miles. A voyage from New Orleans to Matamoras or Refugio, at the de Nore, can be made in three or four days, and thence by steam to Chihuahua in the same time. The *Ariel*, which left New York, for this purpose, has an engine of 36 horsepower, is about 100 tons burthen, moves at the rate of eleven miles and a half an hour, and draws but three feet four inches water. At high water she can get up to within six or seven leagues of Santa Fe, without being obstructed by the rapids. Thus a journey which now occupies two months, may be performed in a fortnight, and the products of one of the richest and most delightful regions in the world be added to our imports.

A rumour reached us by the last packet from Mexico (the Virginia) that a company of British merchants had offered to advance 5,000,000 dollars to the Mexican government, on the security of the Texas lands, on condition that the province of Texas should be placed under the protection of Great Britain. It was also said that a proposition would be made by the Mexican government, to put the Texas lands into our possession, on a loan of the above sum. This would be in contemplation of a treaty of cession to the United States, by which the Rio del Norte will become our southern boundary, if the proposition should still be accepted. The talents and experience of Captain Austin render him every way qualified to the bold project he has conceived, and we hoped to see him early crowned with success proportioned to his zeal and activity.

In the Nashville Banner of the 21st ult. we find some communications on the subject; in one of which it is recommended to exchange the territory west of the Rocky Mountains for the province of Texas. The acquisition of the Texas has been advocated by Mr. Clay in his speech on the Spanish treaty, in which he also eloquently deprecates the attainment of the province by any foreign power. "If (said he) Texas, after being peopled by us, should at some distant day break off, she will carry with her a noble crew, consisting of our children's children, the sons of freemen."

From one of the communications in the Bonner we make the following extract in reference to this subject:

"The custom house of New-Orleans has paid the purchase money of Louisiana. If there is any man in the Union who has felt himself threatened in his private affairs in consequence of this payment, let him proclaim his name, and he shall have redress—but there is not one."

"The customs of Texas would do the same thing. The Mexican, steeped to the lip in poverty, threatened with a powerful invasion by the mother country, will part with this property or anything else for the sake of money. Now is the time, and this is the hour, to strike for our country's welfare."

"Commercial men, every way qualified to form an estimate and to give an opinion, have said that Texas, in the hands of the British, would be of as much, or more importance to them than the island Jamaica. Let us for a moment imagine this delightful region in the hands of that proud and overbearing nation, flinging bones of discord to the two sister republics, and then imagine, if you can, the deep-toned imprecations, that would pervade this nation from Maine to the Sabine, from the sources of the Missouri to the mouth of the Chesapeake."

"I believe President Jackson has a listening and attentive ear. It is said he would as soon scan the opinions of a corporal, as those of a major general, and that he with equal readiness would adopt or reject either as his judgment

might determine. Believing this to be the fact, I venture to make the above suggestions—with the addition that there is not one moment to be lost."

HORRID TRANSACTION.

Elizabethtown, (Ky.) August 10.

We learn by a letter, that a fatal transaction took place in Hancock county, on Saturday, the 19th ult. The following are the particulars as detailed in the letter, and as we received them from a gentleman of this county, who passed the neighbourhood of the occurrence since the act was committed.

A difficulty had arisen on Saturday between a man by the name of Robert Hogg, living on the bank of Ohio river, and a Mr. Lowry McCully, who lately resided in Grayson county. The parties separated on Saturday in anger, but no violence passed between them. On Sunday night following, McCully collected a parcel of select friends and repaired to the private dwelling of Mr. Hogg, for the purpose of satisfying his vengeance upon its inmates. The first act of depredation committed by them was killing the trusty dog who warned his master of their approach. They next shot through the window into the house; then attacked the door, through which they fired fifteen or twenty musket shots. By this time, it appears, Hogg thought them really in earnest and determined to stop their unhallowed career. Accordingly he levelled his rifle and fired at one of the besiegers, which proved to be McCully himself. The shot took effect and passed immediately through the centre of his body, which caused instant death.

The affair then terminated. The besieged escaped uninjured, and the assailants retreated with a loss of a companion in wickedness, promising themselves, no doubt, never to engage in an affair of the kind for the future. It is truly lamentable that reason and deliberate reflection had not been permitted to exercise their influence, before the commission of this unlawful outrage. Let this be another, to the almost numberless warnings, of the impropriety of perpetrating, and the just decrees of Providence in punishing such rash and inconsiderate crimes.

Hogg delivered himself up to the proper authority and plead self-defence; was tried by an examining court, and honourably acquitted.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

Accounts from Bucharest to the 26th ult. state that the reserve under Gen. Telstoy, has received orders to join the army on the Danube. It consists of 30,000 men of all arms. Gen. Diebitsch is said to be preparing to pass the Balkan.

The French papers, and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 20th, assert that great movements were about taking place in the Russian army. Their accounts, however, are somewhat contradictory. According to the French statements, the siege of Shumla was to be undertaken by a force of thirty battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry, notwithstanding which the capture of the place was not expected before the close of the present year—According to the German accounts, troops had already been pushed as far as Eski Stamboul (which the Russians occupied for a short period last campaign,) and Count Diebitsch intended to advance his head-quarters or Kambat, and taking the sea line, to attack Hussein Pacha in his camp before Bourgas, and from thence, after defeating him, to descend on the right through the plains to Adrianople. These movements are remarkably easy, but not equally so in execution. Hussein Pacha has with him as it is stated, an army of 60,000 men, his defeat is by no means a matter of certainty, and even should he be put to flight, vast mountains still remain to be crossed before the Russian can reach the plains—mountains impassable to his men feet and gorges where a few bold soldiers may arrest a whole army.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Smyrna Bay, 9th June, 1829, written by an officer on board the U. S. ship Lexington.

"I am sorry I cannot give you any thing in the shape of news, except indeed, it be to inform you of the arrival here, yesterday, of the English and French Ministers, who await a firman from the Porte to visit Constantinople, the place of their destination. They were attended by three or four English line of battle ships, a frigate and three sloops of war, two line of battle ships, frigates and several small vessels of war of the French squadron. Salutes were fired by all the vessels, in compliment to the Ministers, and great conjecture as to the object of their mission, which is kept a profound secret; many knowing ones, think it is a peace between Russia and the Porte, with certain conditions, say, that of a free navigation through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, for the vessels and flags of all nations, while others think it simply a liberation of Greece, and a cessation of hostilities—an armistice until matters shall be fully settled by the intercession of the allied powers."

Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at New York from Liverpool, London papers to the 27th and Liverpool to the 29th July, have been received. The intelligence from the Seat of War, is of little consequence.

The election in the county of Clare it was supposed would be contested—Lord Conyngham was spoken of as the opponent of Mr. O'Conor.

The Brussels Gazette of the 1st July states that the Emperor of Russia had sent an extraordinary envoy to Constantinople, to deliver an ultimatum to the Sultan, and to make him sensible of his situation. This message is stated to announce to him that the Porte, if it consents to the

demands of Russia, will find in the Emperor a friend so the Divan as ardent as he has hitherto been an enemy; that he will act in all his relations with the greatest precision; that the Porte must not reckon on other auxiliaries, nor draw favorable inferences from the inaction of some states. It is added that an extraordinary envoy from Prussia is to support these representations. In fact Lieutenant General Muffling has just left Berlin on a secret mission, with a travelling companion. They appear both to expect to make a voyage by sea.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 600 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the allied ambassadors, had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France, and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of a most pacific nature.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult. which states that

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 16.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following counties complete the election returns for this state:
 Hyde, John Silverthorn, S. Marvin Wilkinson, Foster Jarvis, C.
 Haywood, William Welch, S. Newman Edmondston, Jas. R. Love, C.
 Macon, Thomas Love, S. James Whitaker, Asaph Enloe, C.

vious." The New Orleans Courier of the 12th admits the dreadful violence with which the pestilence rages, and says "it threatens entire desolation to the city." It adds, "the lists of mortality have been frightfully swollen these few days past."

A journeyman mechanic in Philadelphia advertises that, with an apparatus costing not more than \$100, he can condense the solar rays to a heat 11,300 times hotter than red hot iron!

History of North Carolina.—In the last New Orleans Advertiser, we find a communication in praise of a "History of North Carolina" in two octavo volumes, just published in that city, by Francis Xavier Martin, judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and formerly a citizen of this state. We were aware that during the residence of Judge Martin in this state, he had collected very ample materials for its history, but we supposed he had relinquished his intentions or postponed them in view of the contemplated work by Judge Murphy. It turns out, that we were mistaken.

The erudite mind of the author, and his familiarity with the archives of our state from its earliest history, is a guarantee that his work will be written with candor and fidelity, though we have no doubt, the people of North Carolina would prefer being indebted to a native born citizen—to one who has suffered much private loss to advance the public welfare, for an authentic history of our progress as a state, from infancy to our present growth.—The communication referred to, says, in relation to Judge Martin's work, that "it will be an acquisition to the youth of North Carolina, as the first step to the qualification of citizens of a free state, whose institutions have set up, in the common broad field, honors of the highest preferment, as prizes to be contended for, through honesty and merit, by all, even the most humble, who have confidence to elevate, and prowess to sustain, the dignity of their birthright." As a book of reference and authority, adapted, not only to the citizens of that state, but also to those of other states, as a link in the great chain of events, which transpired, during the long struggle, that terminated in founding the union on the ruin of the colonial system, it contains much valuable information on the progress of the first adventurers, in that province, their institutions, laws and final elevation to independence." *Raleigh Register.*

The Connecticut legislature have reported a bill, exempting all lands from taxation used for the cultivation of hemp. Another bill was reported, giving to the several agricultural societies in the state the sum of 2000 dollars annually.

The legislature of Delaware has abolished the militia trainings and reviews in that state. We hail this act as the first movement towards a most important national reform; we mean the abolition of our present militia system; a system which does more to interrupt the regular course of industry; to burden and impoverish the community; to introduce intemperance, idleness, profanity, extravagance, and every species of vice—than all the other absurd institutions entailed upon us by the inexperience of antiquity. *Connecticut Courant.*

There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States' Naval Asylum; the Mint; a State Penitentiary; two spacious edifices for the Literary and Medical departments of the University; a Hall for Medical Lectures; a Hall for the Society of Old Fellows; three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed; a German Church; and a Baptist Church will be immediately commenced.

The Methodist Conference in Upper Canada, have determined to establish a college in York for the education of students in divinity. A printing office, newspaper, bookstore and bindery, will also be called into existence by the same body in that city.

Health of New Orleans.—Accounts from New Orleans give the most appalling accounts of the destructiveness of the Yellow Fever, in that place. The Natchez Galaxy of the 13th ult. gives a letter of the 8th which states that there were sixty-two interments the preceding day. A gentleman who arrived at Pensacola from New Orleans, on the 14th, stated, that the number of deaths on the 8th, was eighty, and that there "had been from 50 to 80 daily for several days pre-

Cruz had been elected president of Bolivia, and had dissolved the congress. It was the general opinion at Panama that there was much important information suppressed by the officers and others who arrived in the vessel at Panama. Capt. B. came into the capes with the ship Sparrow, from Havana, whose Captain informed him that previous to having left Havana, part of the men of war and transports of the expedition against Mexico had returned from Tampico after landing and taking possession of that place—he further stated, that the Mexican troops had immediately joined the Spanish army, and the Spaniards had met no resistance in landing.

Wonderful Preservation.—A few days since a child of Mr. Parker, between three and four years of age, fell from a window in the fourth story of his dwelling house in Myrtle street, to the ground, and being probably buoyed up by his petticoats, escaped with a slight fracture of the bone at the elbow.

A singular contrast is noticed in an event which recently occurred in Providence, where a child eleven months old was killed by merely falling upon the floor from a bed. *Boston Patriot.*

Advantage of being drunk.—A stage coach near London ran over the leg of a drunken woman laying in the road. She was carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital and the leg amputated, the stump bandaged, and every thing placed in apple-pie order, before she became sober, or was aware of the accident or the operation. As the Yankees would say, "she must have been pretty considerable in for it." *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Temperance.—It is said that the moral power exerted by Temperance Societies in Washington county, Maine, has emptied the jail! The citizens of our section have evidently been growing more intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquor for the past ten years, but we hope that moral power which is renovating other parts of the United States will come among us before "all is lost."

Greensborough Patriot.

An honest Confession.—Mr. _____ informed me that one of his acquaintances was conversing with a retailer of spirituous liquors on the wickedness of helping men to drunkenness and ruin, when a distiller came in, who had amassed a large estate from the manufacture of the drink of drunks, to whom the question was put, "Is it right to sell spirits?" He replied, "Why, I've made all my property by it." Well, but is it right to furnish mankind with the means of their ruin? The people will have it at any rate, and I may as well have the benefit of the trade as others." That's not the question. Is it right for you to make gain out of the wickedness and misery of drunks, and ruin of their families? "If I must answer," said the distiller, "I say that though I get my living by making rum, he's a fool that drinks it."

Journal of Humanity.

Among the valuable products of Florida is the Cuba Tobacco, from which Segars, but little inferior to the best Spanish, are manufactured in abundance at St. Augustine.

If there are any who think lightly of the christian religion, let them read ancient and modern history, and ascertain the condition of the world previous and subsequent to the preaching of the gospel.

Productiveness of the Crops.—We spoke the other day, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, of the great yield of wheat from the fields of the west. We are now enabled to add another remarkable fact: It has been ascertained by the millers at Rochester, that seventeen kernels of the wheat of the present season, produce as much fine flour, as twenty-seven kernels of the last crop did.

Important from Colombia and Mexico.—Capt. Boissiere, of the brig Seraphim, arrived at Baltimore, in sixteen days from Chagres, informs that on the 11th of August, a government vessel arrived from Guayaquil at Panama, the captain of which came down bearing despatches from Bolivar. Nothing official had transpired; but the verbal report of the officers and others on board was, that Bolivar had just entered Guayaquil when they sailed—the Peruvian army had abandoned it some days previous, after destroying or carrying off every thing like ammunition or articles of war, and were then at Piura.

There had been a revolution in Bolivia. General Gamarra had sent the president of Bolivia, General Lamar, on board a vessel sailing for Chili, with private orders to shoot him on the passage. General Santa

med off his wings, and in fine, disfigured him in such a manner that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put up on short allowance so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over the Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginian and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to considerable amount. When the day of battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks arrived, and two men stepped out, who were selected to pit the cocks, for neither party were permitted to pit their own chickens; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself, for he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the beholders, but the Spaniard said his cock would gaff him the first fly. The Spanish cock made a fly at the eagle and pricked him with his heels pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before for want of food—he cast a look of disdain on his adversary, and the next fly the game Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons, by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces. The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for an amount of money equal to the bet.

SPUN YARN.

DIED.

In this county on the 5th inst. FRANCES MERRA REEVES, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Reeves, aged seven years.

"Blooming youth is snatched away
By Death's resistless hand."

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE meeting for the formation of a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY is postponed until Saturday morning at nine o'clock; at which time the citizens of the town and county interested in the suppression of intemperance, are requested to assemble at the court-house. September 15.

A Sermon will be preached before the Methodist Sunday School Society, by the Rev. John Giles, agreeably to appointment, on the first Sunday in October next, at the Methodist church in Hillsborough, and a public collection taken up in aid of the funds. On the Monday evening following the Society will hold its semi-annual meeting. September 15.

From the Baltimore Minerva and Emerald.

THE VIRGINIA GAME COCK.

It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for the Havana, in the brig Evening Star, when we had lost sight of the capes, that a large eagle lit upon our yard-arm. The sailors seeing him let him remain until after dark, when one of the men, taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag, and his wings clipped, and trimmed in such a manner as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the forecastle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favorite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board, for any thing in the pigs' mess he would have if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to go "the whole hog" on him—this very much pleased the captain, for when pigs are let loose on board ship, they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain, with several more Americans, visited a cock-pit, to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost; at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars, that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the island.—Of course he was soon taken up, and they pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he led his companions into the secret, and proposed to them, to go snacks, and throw in, to make up the bet. The captain also went around to the American captains in the port, and told them of the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed as cocks generally are for fight; all his feathers about the neck; which are called the cow-feathers on a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or as is termed, cow-ed. He then had a little more trim-

ming.

A Camp-Meeting of the

Christian Church will be held at Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, to commence on the Saturday before the first Sunday in October next.

September 15.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, by a court held for the purpose on the 13th instant, as administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN STEVENS, deceased, requests all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Ishmael Stevens,

September 15.

98-3wp

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER, RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Fork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15.

98-98

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of PRINTING TYPES, from 14 lines Pica Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Fonts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines,	32
Great Primer,	34
English,	36
Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgess,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed \$2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22.

98-98

AN ORATION

Delivered at Chapel Hill on Wednesday, June 24th, 1833, according to the annual appointment of the two Literary Societies belonging to the University, by WILLIAM HOOZER, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages in the University.

My respected audience:

I had hoped that this annual office of addressing you would have always fallen upon one of the alumni of this college, whose political standing, or whose name in the eye of his country, would have attracted public attention and curiosity. An annual appointment which would thus draw within these silent and sequestered precincts some of our distinguished citizens, might confer several important benefits on the institution, by awakening afresh in their bosoms the recollections of youth, and brightening the links which bind them to their alma mater—while to the youth receiving their education, the presence and the addresses of such visitors would be received as a mark of attention, highly flattering, and fitted to inspire a noble emulation. I need feel no mortification of pride in informing the audience, that if the first wishes of the young gentlemen making the appointment could have been gratified, you would have had the pleasure of listening, this day, to some distinguished speaker from abroad; nor would the members of the University have had one selected from their body to fulfil a task which seems more gracefully and appropriately committed to a stranger. But the failure of their applications in other quarters having devolved the duty upon me, I shall be happy if I am able, in some slight degree, to fulfil the wishes of the literary body who have done me the honor of making me their representative on this occasion, and to compensate this polite auditory for the favor of their presence.

The subject to which your attention is respectfully solicited, is one which I know must be acceptable to every American ear: THE PROSPECTS OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY. If there is any topic which, more than others, is selected as the theme of those who aim, either by the voice or the pen, to captivate the hearing and the hearts of this nation, it is the splendid anticipations of its future destiny. On these we all love to dwell; and while we lose ourselves in fond prophecies of our country's fortunes, we find a soothing oblivion, or at least alleviation, of any chagrin which her present imperfections may have inspired. So far the effect is happy. But it may be doubted whether the American citizen, by indulging too sanguine hopes of the future, is not led to depreciate the value of his present blessings, and thus to deprive himself of that fullness of contentment and gratitude, which is called for by the already auspicious results of our government, under the smiles of Providence. This dissatisfaction with the present, and this longing after some good in reserve, is to live for posterity—is to make ourselves anxious, that they may be exempt from anxiety. But should we taste with indifference the sweets of heaven which a bounteous heaven is now dropping into our lap, or thrust them aside with disgust, because they are not as large or as luscious as we imagine might be yielded by the same tree when brought to a higher state of cultivation? And are we sure that the future is to surpass the present? Are we sure that our country is not now in its meridian of happiness and glory, and that no subsequent age will be as prosperous as this? Let us take a view of our present condition, and indulge in some speculations on what we have to fear and what to hope, from the revolution of years.

When we compare the history of our country since its attainment of independence with that of all other nations, we see so much of national enjoyment with so little alloy, that our very felicity begets suspicion and alarm. Our condition appears too happy to be lasting. We are ready to apprehend that a long continuance of such untroubled existence is more than any one nation ought to expect from the favor of heaven; and we sometimes heave a boding sigh, lest our reverses are to be as rapid and calamitous as our prosperity has been early and bright; and that thus is to be equalized the distribution of providential gifts, which hitherto seem to have been heaped upon us with a partial prodigality. That a people should have been permitted to settle down in the bosom of a boundless continent, without any territorial limits to stint their growth—without any jealous neighbours to crush or cripple their feeble infancy—that they should have grown, in spite of impolitic legislation, to the stature of manhood, and then have been goaded

by increasing misrule to try their stripping strength against the gigantic might of the parent nation—that they should have persevered in the unequal contest for seven long years, and at length have gloriously triumphed—that they should have escaped the usual fatality of revolutions, and did not find a master and a tyrant in some one of the chiefs who led them to victory—that with a magnanimous calmness and deliberation never before witnessed in any people, they elected a council of their wisest senators to frame for them a system of government, binding the several parts into one harmonious confederacy, making “e pluribus unum”—that they should have adopted this government with so marvelous unanimity (the usual selfish and turbulent passions that might have been expected to mar such a work seeming to lie dormant or extinct)—that half a century of almost uninterrupted peace and the exclusive ownership of an immense territory, should have afforded them the most propitious opportunity of making an experiment, how a nation could succeed under so free and popular a government—that the experiment has succeeded, and that during that half century we have had nothing to do but to grow and spread as rapidly as amplitude of room and exuberance of plenty and incessant immigration could make us—all these things compose such a rare aggregation of political blessings, as may well awaken fears that we have already had more than our share of good among the members of the human family, and that we must now expect our due portion of those misfortunes which have fallen to the lot of all other nations. We are now in the simplicity and innocence of youth. Necessary industry yet keeps our manners incorrupt. Overgrown wealth has not yet introduced enervating luxury with its train of vices. Our citizens, thinly scattered over the spacious continent, enjoy, on their extensive farms, all the ease and plenty they could wish. They are not tempted by desperate circumstances to aim at revolution; their wits are not sharpened to crime by hard necessity, and the rude collision of multitudes struggling for the same objects. What can we expect in reserve for us better than is already in our hands? Ought a nation to desire more than that a vast majority of its population should possess an easy competence, and the safe enjoyment of life, liberty and property? Can we wish or hope for more unrestrained freedom of thought and action, for lighter taxes, for more undisturbed repose? Shall we value it at a cheap rate that our youth are not called out to shed their blood in foreign battle, that we know nothing of invading armies passing through our land, sending panic before them, and leaving carnage and desolation and mourning in their rear—that every citizen has the fostering hand of government to encourage his industry and protect him in its products, while he is asked but a pittance in requital—that he should be able thus to accumulate wealth all his life, and bequeath it as he pleases to his children? These features in our political condition seem to exemplify that image of national felicity, depicted by the expressive language of Holy Writ, when in every part of a land is heard “the voice of joy and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride.” Would not every political economist and reformer of Europe think his country happy if it could just enjoy what ours has enjoyed for the last fifty years? Would he not consider his darling projects consummated, if he could only reduce the complicated and oppressive establishments of the old world to the simple model of this young republic, and leave man, as he is in America, to the free pursuit of happiness, untrammeled by taxes and monopolies and prescriptive rights and privileged orders? Europe looks on with amazement and with envy at a nation so free and yet so tranquil—so safe without the overawing presence of military force—at the spectacle of a government sustained almost without taxation, and religion nourishing without the succour of the national arm, or the aid of the national purse. Her subjects who visit us, and traverse our land, behold with admiration a people spread over a vast empire, contentedly pursuing the arts of peace, and, at its most distant extremities, gracely according spontaneous homage and obedience to the mild sway of a government, which loves to draw with silken cords, and to hide, till hateful necessity reveals it, the strength which can enforce its requisitions.

Historians admonish us, that nations, like the sun, have their time of rising, of meridian, and of decline;

and we are familiar with the comparison of a whole people's existence to the life of a single individual, which has its youth, its manhood, and old age. It is natural for each nation, while it contemplates the transient date and convulsive death of its predecessors, to imagine that itself will have the wisdom or the good fortune to avoid the usual causes of political destruction, and to hope that the season of its glory will be indefinitely extended. And must we believe all such expectations to be merely the pleasing illusions of self love, destined to certain disappointment? Must we adopt the desponding sentiment of the Roman poet

— omnia fatis

In peius rure, et retro sublapsa referri,
that all human things tend by a sad
fatality to degeneracy and dissolution? Must we, in the case of our own dear country particularly, admit the belief that the bright vision we have been contemplating will speedily vanish? that these numerous blessings are but dew drops which silver the morning of our existence, as bright and as transient too? Shall we, by unfriendly analogies drawn from vegetable and animal life, where whatever is most rapid in growth soonest hastens to decay, presage, from our early maturity, a briefer term than ordinary of national duration? No. Let us rather choose to entertain brighter hopes for the destinies of the world. Let us hope that the lessons derived from the melancholy wrecks of fallen empires will not be lost upon the present generation. Let us indulge the delightful belief, that the active operation of the press, the consequent diffusion of intelligence and freedom, and above all, the kindly influence of christianity, controlling the passions and cheering the hearts of men, furnish a security for national permanence and improvement, unknown to preceding ages.

While, however, the American patriot is glad to cling to such consoling hopes, it is impossible for him not to feel some solicitude on account of certain frowning spots in our bright horizon.

The first danger which meets his view and excites the most dismal apprehensions, is DISUNION. When he contemplates the immense extent of our empire, his mind will sometimes be agitated with serious fears that its parts cannot long cohere, but must fall asunder, by the mere effect of unwieldy greatness. This spacious territory he sees intersected by many grand geographical divisions, large rivers and high mountains, forming natural boundaries for distinct nations. He asks himself what moral ligaments sufficiently strong, can bind together regions which nature seems to have intended should be separated? The arm of a powerful despotism, fixed in the centre, might, he can suppose, wield so long a sceptre. By the dispersion of devoted legions and servile satraps through the numerous provinces, discontent might be hushed and every rebellious murmur stifled. But how, he will say, can a government which allows such unbounded freedom of thought and action, which actually exemplifies the fair theory of freedom conceived by Cicero, that “men may think what they please and speak what they think,” how can such a government control the free wills of so many myriads, and restrain the natural wantonness of the human mind, in loving innovation, and, while already in possession of much good, seeking for something better by a change?

The common danger of dissolution, to be dreaded by every overgrown empire, he sees increased, in our case, by the heterogeneous materials by which the mass is composed. Were our people, he will say, all of one blood, had they grown up in the same habits, and been attached to our institutions by a long course of filial nurture, we might cherish the hope that the evil day would be long delayed, if it could not be finally averted. But mingled among us as are thousands and tens of thousands from all parts of the old world, and some of them materials of the most dangerous and explosive character, bringing from their respective countries minds hardened by desperate circumstances, and familiar with bloodshed, intrigue and revolution, how can the most hopeful prophet anticipate permanence of union? Such a combination might be said to resemble the ill-compacted image in the vision of the Babylonian monarch, whose head was of gold, while its legs were partly of iron and partly of clay.

Of all these perilous elements of foreign mixture will he contemplate with chief alarm, that race, whose complexion, at once a banner of union and of vengeance, must forever for-

bid amalgamation, and whose exclusion from all the blessings of the government must make them wish for its overthrow. The intermixture of these ingredients with the whole mass of our population, he cannot but perceive, produces among us a state of mind much the same with that of a man who has gunpowder stored away in his cellar. It is a contemplation of these dangers, particularly the last, which gathers on the patriot's brow the cloud of care, which exhorts from the father a sigh of solicitude for the fate of his children, which startles with terrific dreams the slumbers of the mother, and makes her press her tender babe more closely to her bosom.* Every father of a family, while he muses on the probable issues of futurity, may indeed hope, from the broad foundation of our national edifice, and from the excellence of its main materials, that it will withstand many a rude shock of the elements, and preserve safe the bulk of its inhabitants. But at the same time he may anticipate with shuddering the agony of his children who shall inhabit it, while the storm is howling over their heads, and the probability that they may be overwhelmed by the fall of some interior part of the fabric. A large majority of the family is saved, but the part dearest to him is crushed. The last act of his country's drama he has little doubt will be brought to a happy conclusion, but what if the calamities of his own children are to constitute the tragedy of the foregoing scenes!

Let it not be said that these are gloomy spectres conjured up by a distempered fancy, or the idle alarms of a timorous spirit. They have disturbed the breasts of some of the soberest and firmest statesmen of this country. Nor do we show superior courage or sagacity by laughing at such apprehensions. True courage is evidenced by daring to contemplate danger as it is approaching, and providently adopting measures to avert it. Timidity, on the other hand, works itself into a heat, refuses to listen to caution and advice, dares not to stop and deliberate lest its blood should cool, but rushes forward holding its hand before its eyes, lest it should see the evils which it has not the nerve to contemplate. Let us not be so fond of indulging gay visions of our country's certain glory, as to be exasperated if any one whisper that the contrary is possible. The infelicity of monarchs in being doomed never to hear the truth, is proverbial. But it is quite possible for republican ears to become as intolerant of unpleasant communications as those of kings; and a reference to history might show, that the chief danger of democracies consists in yielding themselves up to the flattering counsels of venal demagogues, rather than to the faithful admonitions of their honest patriots.

Let us then, instead of shutting our ears with incredulity and resentment against all prophecies of evil, rather like a wise and prudent people, consider whether there is any redeeming virtue in our fabric of government and the character of our people; or whether timely means may not be adopted which may prevent the apprehended mischief.

With respect to that event so much to be abhorred and dreaded, the disunion of the states, are not we warranted in entertaining goodly hopes for the confederacy, from our unprecedented advantages for a fair experiment of government? In most countries that have ever existed, the bulk of population, the physical strength of the nation, was not interested in the permanency of the established sovereignty. They saw in that establishment little more to them than a system of restraints and incumbrances, while all the benefits of the social order were concentrated upon a few privileged classes. Hence they were led to hope an amendment of their circumstances from every revolution; and as soon as any favorable conjuncture presented the promise of success, or some bold demagogue blew into a flame their smothered discontent, or some popular hero showed them their collected strength and offered them redress by the sword, they rose and overthrew their government without scruple or remorse. Such governments were edifices resembling inverted pyramids. They stood critically on a point, while a vast superincumbent weight hung tottering in the air. So long as cunning statesmen could manage by their dexterity to maintain the delicate equipoise, by balancing one part of the structure against the other, so long the building stood. But let any untoward accident, any breath of wind, or the push of a foreign hand, cause a leaning to either side, and the madness which drove us to cast them away.

(To be concluded in our next.)

“Sure Enough.”—We were pleased with the common sense manifested by an unfortunate son of Erin, who has been tried before justice. Wilmot the other day. “Are you guilty or not guilty?” said the clerk. “In what the devil are you put there, but to find out?”